HEFLICH-PIATKOWSKA, Halina

The use of orthothymical drugs in the rehabilitation of patients with locomotor system disorders. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 30 no.2:183-185 '65

1. Z Kliniki Rehabilitacji Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. M. Weiss).

HEFLIK, Wieslaw

Petrography of the volcanic glassin bentonite clays from Ciecierze nier Chmielnik. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4:778-789 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Katedra Surowcow Mineralnych A.G.H. i Instytut Naftowy
(Poland--Bentonite)

HEFLIK, W.

Zoisite from Jordanow near Sobotka, Lower Silesia. Bul geolog PAN 12 no.3:157-160 '64.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials of the School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Presented by A. Bolewski.

BUDKIEWICZ, Mieczyslaw; HEFLIK, Wieslaw

Mild clay from Baranow and attempts for its enrichment. Ceramika 32 no.4:15-21 '61.

1. Katedra Surowcow Mineralnych Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wieslaw; SIEDLECKA, Anna

Petrographic characteristics of pebbles of effusive rocks occurring in Permian sediments in the vicinity of Olkusz. Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.1:71-81 '62

1. Department of Geology and Department of Mineral Deposits, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wiesław; Smolarska, Irena

Hydrothermally altered rocks in the quartz vein in Sady near Swidnica in Lower Silesia. Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.3:303-312 '62.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wieslaw; UNRUG, Rafal

Pebbles of exotic rocks from the Laziska layers in the Tychy and Mikolow area. Acta geol Pol 15 no.1:85-98 '65.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials of the School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, and Department of Geology of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow. Submitted April 1964.

HEFT, B.B.

Reinforced therapy of syphilis. Vest.vener. no.2:18-19 Mr-Ap '50.
(CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of Syphilology (Head -- Prof. B.B.Geft), Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Prof. A.M.Krichevskiy).

HEFTMAN, Irena

Reticulosarcoma of the spleen. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.13:486-487 26 Mr '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pom. AM w Szczecinie; kierownik: doc. dr med. W. R. Heftman.

(SPLEEN neopl)
(SARCOMA RETICULUM CELL case reports)

HEFTMAN, Irena; PARSZEWSKI, Mieczyslaw; SEMANYCZ, Jerzy

Clinical observations on sudden cardiac arrest and on the restoration of cardiac activity. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:233-243 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr Wladyslaw Rafal Heftman.
(HEART ARREST) (RESUSCITATION)
(HEART MASSAGE)

burg
trea EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9/Vol 13/5 SURGERY May 59

,10)

2314. (741) HIBERNATION IN OVERCOMING THE SHOCK AFTER SCALDING - Hibernacja w zwalczaniu wstrząsu po oparzeniu - Heftman W. and Nicpan E. II. Klin. Chir. PAM, Szczecin - POL. TYG. LEK. 1958, 13/14 (505-509) Illus. 1

The final results were unsatisfactory in spite of the initial satisfactory course.

(IX, 5)

HEFTMAN, W.R.

Frame for fixation of fractures with special reference to fixation with intramedullary union. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.6:231-233 9 Feb 1953.
(CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Surgical Department (Head--Head Surgeon--W. R. Heftman, M.D.) of President Bierut Hospital in Chrzanow.

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal

Local anesthesia based on Vishnevskii's method in synchronous abdomino-perineal amputation of the rectum in cancer. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.8:785-788 Aug 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie. Szczecin, ul. Powstancow 72.

(RECTUM, neoplasms,
surg., local anesth., Vishnevskii's method (Pol))
(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL,
in rectal cancer surg., Vishnevskii's method (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw, NICPAN, Eugeniusz

Hibernation in control of shock following burns . Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.14:505-509 7 Apr 58

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej PAM w Szczecinie; kierownik: doc. dr W.R. Heftman) Adres: Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12.

(BURNS, complications,
shock, ther., artif. hibernation (Pol))
(SHOCK, etiol. & pathogen.
burns, artif. hibernation ther. (Pol))
(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in var dis.
shock in burns (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal (Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12)

Problem of electric narcosis and anesthesia. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.17:644-646 28 Apr 58

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik: doc. dr. med. W.R. Heftman).
(ELECTRONARCOSIS, review (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5497. (1219) THE UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF AN ACRYL ENDOPROSTHESIS IN A COMPLICATED FRACTURE OF THE HEAD OF THE RADIUS - Zastosowanie endoprotezy akrylowej w powikłanym złamaniu główki kości promieniowej z wynikiem niepomyślnym - Heftman W.R. II.Klin. Chir. P.A.M., Szczecin - POL.PRZEGL.CHIR. 1958, 30/12 (1215-1219) Illus. 6

The author describes the treatment of a complicated fracture of the head of the radius by means of acryl alloplastics. Although the immediate result of the operation was excellent, the long-term result was bad on account of the development of an extraskeletal para-articular ossification, which led to considerable limitation of movement in the elbow joint.

(IX,19*)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr

Procedure in emergency condition in hemorrhagic gastritis. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.5:504-506 May 58.
(GASTRITIS, compl.
hemorrh., surg. (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr

Local anesthesia associated with neuroplegia. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.3:289-297 Mar 59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P. A. M. w Szczecinie. Kierownik: doc. dr Wl. R. Heftman. Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12.
(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL,
in local anesth. (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal

Certain observations on some less frequently used operations in fractures. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:1011-1014 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej PAM w Szezecinie Kierownik: doc. dr W.R.Heftman.

(FRACTURES surg)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr; MIELCAREK, Stanislaw

Our remote results in the use of choledochoduodenostomy and other surgical fistulae joining the biliary tract with the digestive system. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9: 221-232 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr W. R. Heftman i z Zakladu Radiologii Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. Cz. Murczynski.

(COMMON BILE DUCT) (BILIARY TRACT)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw R.; KOLODZIEJ, Jan; MIELCAREK, Stanislaw

Our observations on some problems of subphrenic abscesses.
Roczn. Pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 10:349-357 '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr med. Wladyslaw Heftman) i z Zakladu Radiologii Panstwowego Szpitala Klinicznego nr 2 w Szczecinie (Kierownik: dr med. Stanislaw Mielcarek).

[redacted], A.

Histogenetical studies of the shoot apices of the grape vine. In German. p. 251.
(Acta Biologica. Vol. 7, no. 2/3, 1957. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.

Phyllogenetic conclusions related to the histological structure of the vine. Acta bot Hung 6 no.3/4:257-266 '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Institut National de Recherches Viticoles, Budapest.
(Climbing plants)

HEGEDUS, Abel (Budapest,II.,Herman Otto ut 15)

Lengthwise growth of certain internodia of the grape sprout.
Botan kozl 49 no.3/4:197-200 '62.

HEGEDUS, Abel, dr.

Classification problems of plant tissues. Elovilag 9 no.6.
18-22 N-D '64.

HEGEDUS ADAM Dr.

Bronchial stenosis in adults. Tuberkulozis 10 no.3-4:87-88 Mar-Apr 57.

1. A bonyhddi járási tbc. gondozointezet (vezeto orvos: Hegedus Adam dr.) kozlemenye.
(BRONCHI, stenosis
in adults, case reports (Hun))

HEGEDUS, Adam, Dr.

Role and place of prophylactic screening in the work of clinics. Tuberkulozis 12 no.8:184-188 Aug 59

1. A bonyhadi jarasi tbc. gondozointezet (Vezeto orvos: Hegedus Adam dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, diag.)

HEGEDUS, Agoston

Economic analysis of the passenger traffic handled by the Automobile Transportation Enterprises. Kozleked kozl 19 no.14:218-221 7 Ap '63.

HEGEDUS A

PETRANYI, Gyula, Dr.; HEGEDUS, Andras, Dr.

Needle biopsy of the kidneys. Orv. hetil. 99 no.25:854-857 22 June 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikajanak (igazgato: Petranyi Gyula dr., egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(KIDNEYS, pathol.
biopsy, needle (Hun))
(BIOPSY
kidneys, needle biopsy (Hun))

JAVOR, Tibor; HARASZTI, Antal; HEGEDUS, Andras

Effect of liver lesions on Shay's ulcers in rats. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.5:454-460 O '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja es Korbonctani Intezete.
(LIVER physiol)
(PEPTIC ULCER exper)

PETRANYI, Gyula, dr.; ENDES, Pongrac, dr.; HEGEDUS, Andras, dr.

Prognostic value of percutaneous needle-biopsy of the kidney.
Orv.hetil. 102 no.36:1686-1689 3 S '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. sz. Belklinika es Korbonctani Intezet.

(KIDNEY DISEASES diag)

PETRANYI, Gy.; ENDES, P.; HEGEDUS, A.

Prognostic value of percutaneous renal biopsy. Acta med. Acad. Sci. Hung. 18 no.1:9-15. '62.

1. Second Department of Medicine and Institute of Pathology, University Medical School, Debrecen.

(KIDNEYS pathol) (BIOPSY)

METHODS

HUNGARY

FRENYO, Vilma, and HEGEDUS, Andras, Central Laboratory (Kozponti Laboratorium), Semmelweis Hospital (Semmelweis Kornaz), Council of Pest Megye (Pest megyei Tanacs).

"Micromethod for the Determination of the Inorganic Phosphorus Content and Phosphatase Activity of Serum"

Budapest, Kiserleti Orvostudomany, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 669-672.

Abstract: Through suitable modifications of the determination of phosphate in the form of the phosphovanadomolybdate complex, a micromethod was elaborated for the determination of the concentration of the inorganic phsophate as well as of the phosphatase activity of serum. The procedure requires 0.1 ml of serum. The method yields accurate and reliable results; the procedure is simple and rapid. 4 References, of which 2 Hungarian, 1 USSR and 1 German. Manuscript received 9 May 66.

1/1

[illegible], A. [illegible]

For the further upswing in agricultural production. (Budapest, Kiadja a Publ. Off., 1954) 13 p. (In English)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

FRISHSH, Ishtvan [Friss, Istvan], akademik; KHGEDYUSH, Andrash [Hegedus, Andras]; OZHVAL'D, Laslo[Ozsvald, Laszlo], kand. ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy sotr.; KOMLO, Laslo [Komlo, Laszlo], nauchnyy sotr.; REDEI, Aranka, kand. ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy sotr.; ALEKSA, M.[Aleksza, M.], red. izd-va; FARKASH, I. [Farkas, I.], tekhn. red.

[Material incentives in the national economy of Hungary] Material'noe stimulirovanie v narodnom khoziaistve Vengrii; sbornik statei. Budapest, 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest. 2. Direktor Instituta ekonomiki Vengerskoy akademii nauk (for Frishsh). 3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya TSentral'nogo Statisticheskogo upravleniya Vengrii (for Khgedyush). 4. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Vengrii (for Ozhval'd, Komlo, Redei).
(Hungary--Incentives in industry)

HEGEDUS, Andras

The role of material interestedness in economic management. (To be contd.). Munka szemle 6 no.6:1-4 Je '62.

HEGEDUS, Andras

Labor economy, a new branch of Marxist economics. Magy tud 69
no.1:9-16 Ja '62.

1. Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal elnokhelyettese.

L 37931-66

ACC NR: AP6028501 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/006/0668/0670

AUTHOR: Hegedus, Andras--Khegedyush, A.; Palos, Ferenc--Palosh, F.

ORG: Semmelweis Hospital, Central Laboratory, Pest Megye Council (Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis Korhaz, Kozponti Laboratorium); Szamuely Tibor Tb Sanitarium, Budapest (Szamuely Tibor Tbc Gondozo es Gyogyintezet)

TITLE: Laboratory examination of blood-containing liquor

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 668-670

TOPIC TAGS: hematology, blood, medical experiment

ABSTRACT: Liquor with a non-hemolyzed blood content of up to about 1-1.5 per cent is suited in every case for the more important laboratory tests (cell count, total protein, sugar, chloride determinations). With sufficient critical evaluation, the tests are valid in the presence of higher concentrations of blood in the sample as well. The liquor-blood index can simplify the calculations. [JPRS: 34,161]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 mlp

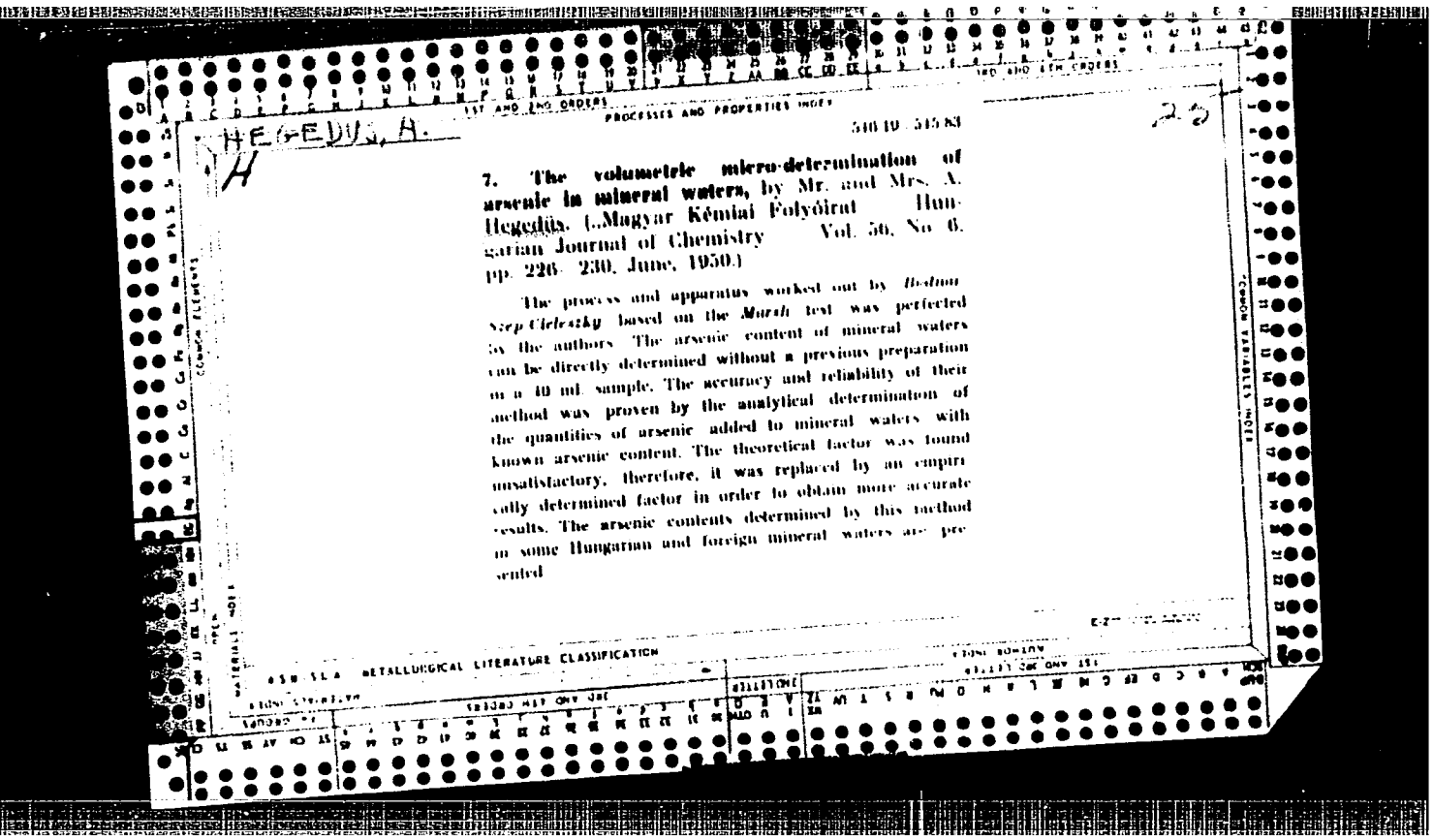
HEGEDUS, A.

EA

Colorimetric microdetermination of boron with the azo dye "Chromotrop 2 B." András Hegedüs (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 111-3(1950). Measure 1 ml. of a soln. contg. not more than 0.025 mg. B into a 15-ml. measuring flask, add 16 ml. concd. H_2SO_4, heat until H_2SO_4 fumes appear, cool below 100°, add 2 ml. of the azo dye soln. (prepd. by dissolving 0.125 g. "Chromotrop 2 B" in 500 ml. concd. H_2SO_4.) Dil. with concd. H_2SO_4 to 15 ml., keep for 30 min. at 100°, cool, add 0.04 ml. of a Na cobaltinitrite soln. (Kramer-Tisdall, *C.A.* 14, 951), shake, and keep for 8 [illegible] in darkness. Det. the extinction value in a Lange-Ro[illegible] or Pulfrich photometer in a 1 cm. cuvette. The meth[illegible] was most accurate with 0.50-0.25 γ B, with an [illegible]

István Finály

1951



HEGEDUS, A.

H

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

540.19 : 545.83

7. The volumetric micro-determination of arsenic in mineral waters, by Mr. and Mrs. A. Hegedüs. (Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat — Hungarian Journal of Chemistry Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 226–230, June, 1950.)

The process and apparatus worked out by *Hedwig Szép Cieleszky* based on the *Marsh* test was perfected by the authors. The arsenic content of mineral waters can be directly determined without a previous preparation on a 10 ml. sample. The accuracy and reliability of their method was proven by the analytical determination of the quantities of arsenic added to mineral waters with known arsenic content. The theoretical factor was found unsatisfactory, therefore, it was replaced by an empirically determined factor in order to obtain more accurate results. The arsenic contents determined by this method in some Hungarian and foreign mineral waters are presented.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

HEGEDÜS, A.

Experiments to determine the cause of liberation of elementary iodine in the water of the "Hygiea" spring at Caľa (Czechoslovakia). András Hegedüs (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* **57**, 13-16(1951).—When the mineral water of the "Hygiea" spring is allowed to stand at room temp. 7-8 days, elementary I is liberated (about 0.7 mg. I/l.) and an odor resembling CHI_3 is perceptible. The amt. of I liberated reaches a max. on the 8th-10th day, then gradually disappears. The total I content of the water at pH 7.20 was 28.57 mg./l. Various tests proved that the liberation of I can be prevented by boiling, freezing, filtering through bacterium-filters or addn. of bactericides. The phenomenon is due to the action of certain specific bacteria. István Finály

A-HEGEDUS/A.4. The application of curcumin (turmeric) for the colorimetric microdetermination of boron--A. Kurkumin (turmeric) alkalmazasa a bor kolometrias mikromeghatarozasahoz--by A. Hegedus. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry--Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat--Vol. 57, No. 4, pp. 112--116, April 1951, 5 tabs.)

A new method has been elaborated for determining small quantities of boron and particularly of the low boron content of mineral waters. On the basis of a series of experiments the shortcomings of the already known curcuminmethod were to a large extent eliminated. The most essential modification is that glacial acetic acid saturated with oxalic acid is used for dissolving the curcumin, thereby rendering the method more rapid, sensitive and accurate. For establishing the possible contamination of reagents, a blank test must be made in each case. In routine determinations the corresponding quantities of boron can be read from a pre-established extinction curve. The determination is disturbed by the presence of fluorine, heavy metals and oxidizers; in that event it is best to separate the boron in the form of methyl borate by means of distillation. The modified process is suitable for the determination of boron in quantities as small as 8 micrograms.

HEGEDUS, A.

"The Thermobalance and possibilities of its application." p. 146. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

HEGEDUS, A

HUNG

9. Simultaneous flame spectrophotometric determination of calcium, strontium and barium. — *Kalcium, stroncium és bárium lángfotométeres mikromeghatározása egymás mellett* — A. Hegedüs, T. Millner and E. Pungor. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10., pp. 304—309. 7 figs., 4 tabs.)

Determination of calcium, strontium and barium in aqueous solutions containing all three elements at the same time, using the Beckman Model DU spectrophotometer and its flame attachment with oxyhydrogen flame. (Optimum pressure for hydrogen was found to be 0.14 atm and for oxygen 1.09 atm.) Emission spectra of calcium, strontium and barium were measured in the range of 300 mμ to 1000 mμ. It was found that strontium and barium interfere with the characteristic spectral lines of calcium at 424, 554 and 624 mμ; furthermore, calcium and barium interfere with the lines of strontium at 460 and 670 mμ, and calcium and strontium in turn interfere with the lines of barium at 745 and 870 mμ. Therefore calcium was determined at 424 mμ using an ultraviolet-sensitive photocell and a 0.1 mm slit, and barium at 870 mμ using a red-sensitive photocell and a 0.2 mm slit. By the introduction of this procedure error was negligible if the elements to be determined were present in amounts of 0 to 800 μg/ml and the concentration of the interfering elements ranged from 0 to 1200 μg/ml. Error was ± 2%. Determination of calcium, strontium and barium in a 1 mg sample, dissolved in 1 ml of water, atomized into the flame took only a few minutes. Composition of the cathode emission layer of a single electronic tube or fluorescence light could be determined by this method.

HEGEDÜS, A.

HUNG.

25. **Flame photometric determination of sodium in alumina and hydrated alumina** — *Alumíniumoxid-hidrátok és alumíniumoxidok nátriumtartalmának mikrokémiai vizsgálata lángfotométerrel* — A. Hegedüs, K. Fukker and M. Dvorszky. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 11, pp. 334–341, 8 figs., 4 tabs.)

The "soluble" and "total" sodium content of aluminu and hydrated alumina was determined by using a Zeis Model III photometer with an air-acetylene flame. By thi critical analysis of known procedures (electrodialysis, hydrochloric acid digestion and two treatments at superatmospheric pressures) two new methods were evolved, one with a sensitivity of less than 0.01% and another with a higher sensitivity of less than 0.001% sodium oxide : alumina, both within 2% error. It was found that about 50% of the sodium content of aluminn and hydrated alumina (produced at *Magyaróvár*, Hungary) is present in a "combined" form *i.e.* the sodium was not dissolved quantitatively even by the hydrochloric acid washing of the sample. Determinations carried out during the glowing of the samples showed that at the point of transformation to α-alumina the "combined" sodium migrates to the surface of the microcrystals and at the same time becomes soluble.

HEGEDUS A.

CH

1278. Rapid determination of alumina in vanadium salts. A. Hegedüs. *Kohász. Lapok*, 1954, 9 (7), 333–335. [*Referativnyi Zh., Khim.*, 1955, Abstr. No. 11,561.—Vanadium mud (1 to 2 g) is dissolved in 20 ml of dil. H_2SO_4 (1 + 1) and 5 ml of conc. HCl, then 0·1 g of boric acid is added. The soln. is evaporated until strong fuming starts, the residue is treated with 50 ml of water, and the SiO_2 is filtered off. The filtrate is boiled for 10 to 15 min. with 10 ml of 30 per cent. NaOH soln., 50 mg of Fe (as $FeCl_3$) and ~0·3 g of $NaHSO_4$. The soln. is then cooled, mixed with 50 ml of 30 per cent. NaOH soln. and boiled for 10 to 14 min. The suspension so obtained is diluted to 500 ml and treated as (*i*) or (*ii*) below. (*i*) The suspension (400 ml) is filtered, neutralised to phenolphthalein with H_2SO_4, made slightly alkaline and then boiled with 5 g of NH_4Cl to ppt. $Al(OH)_3$. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with cold water and boiled together with the filter in 50 ml of 0·1 *N* H_2SO_4. The soln. is mixed with 50 ml of 5 per cent. KF soln. and the excess of acid is titrated with 0·1 *N* NaOH, with neutral red as indicator. The time taken is 1·5 hr. (*ii*) The suspension (50 to 100 ml) is filtered and 20 to 30 ml, dependent on the supposed alumina content, of 0·05 *N* EDTA (disodium salt) are added. The soln. is neutralised to phenolphthalein with *N* H_2SO_4 and a few drops of acid are added in excess. The pH is brought to between 6 and 6·3 by the addition of 6 ml of a buffer soln. containing 274 g of ammonium acetate, 10 g of sodium acetate and 6 ml of glacial acetic acid in 1 litre. An indicator mixture (0·6 g) (1 pt. of Eriochrome cyanine R and 500 pt. of KNO$_3$) is added and the bright-yellow soln. is titrated at 70° C with 0·05 *N* $ZnSO_4$ to a lilac-red end-point. A similar amount of 0·05 *N* EDTA (disodium salt) is titrated at the same time and the difference is calculated to Al (1 ml is 1·348 mg). The time taken is 1 hr.

[S. Sieg]

HEGEDUS, A.

HEGEDUS, A. : FUNGOR, E.

"Flame Photometry. I. Quantitative Spectrum Analysis with the Aid of Flame Excitation (To be Contd.)", P. 178. (MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.

HEGEDUS, A. : FUGOR, E.

"Work of the Agrochemical Research Institute", P. 187. (MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Incl.

HEGEDUS, ANDRAS

15347* (Flame Photometry.) Lángfotometria. II. (Quantitative Spectrography by Means of Flame Propagation.) Mennyiségi színképelemzés lánggerjesztéssel. Ernő Pungor and András Hegedüs. *Magyar Kemikusok Lapja*, v. 9, no. 7, July 1954, p. 201-205.
Calibration and additive and internal standards. 35 ref.

BB

(1)

HEGEDÜS, A.

3

15340* (Rapid Determination of the Al_2O_3 Content of Vanadium Salts.) Vanádiumsók Al_2O_3 tartalmának gyors meghatározása. Andrásné Hegedüs. *Kohászati Lapok*, v. 9, no. 7, July 1954, p. 333-335.
Phosphate process. Tables. 12 ref.

4 BI

Hegedus, A. J.

34. Thermal analysis and X-ray studies on the thermal decomposition of alumina hydrates. — K. Nagyvári, A. J. Hegedüs, *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 60, 1954, No. 11, pp. 443–446, 12 figs., 7 tabs.)

Investigations on specimens of artificial gibbsite (alumina hydrate produced by the conventional Bayer process), natural gibbsite (a sample from an Istrian hot spring), α-bayerite and diaspore were carried out by X-rays, thermogravimetry, differential thermal analysis and photomicrography. Significant differences were found between the thermal decomposition properties of artificial and natural gibbsite. Both were decomposed to γ-alumina by passing the intermediate boehmite state. However, at low temperatures the boehmite obtained from natural gibbsite decomposed instantly, and thus its formation was not detectable by thermal analysis. During the decomposition of artificial gibbsite the formation of boehmite was distinctly shown by the thermal curve. It became evident that commercially produced alumina hydrate contained 15% bayerite although it was certified by X-ray diffraction analyses to be pure gibbsite. Homogeneous natural gibbsite was transformed into γ-alumina, passing the boehmite state without inflection of the thermal curve, provided the temperature was raised continuously, the dehydration of boehmite occurred at a relatively low temperature. In contradistinction, the points of dehydration of the two polymorphic modifications in artificial gibbsite proved to be different. First bayerite then gibbsite transform into boeh-

mite. The boehmite obtained in this case was transformed into γ-alumina at higher temperatures than the former, *i. e.* above 150° C and in a broader temperature range. This difference between the two modifications may be ascribed to differences in origin, to the impurities present, to the quantity of the contained amorphous modification and to differences in grain size. On the basis of these properties the origin of "deficient" boehmite as assumed by Prettre and coworkers is understandable. It was observed that alumina obtained by heat treatment retained some of the properties characteristic to their origin even at higher temperatures. For example γ-alumina samples obtained from gibbsites were transformed into α-corundum at temperatures 100 to 150° lower than the specimens produced from natural gibbsite or bayerite.

HEGEDUS, Andras; NEUGEBAUER, Jeno; DVORSZKY, Magda

Microdetermination by flame photometry of sodium, potassium and calcium in tungsten metals and tungsten oxides. Magy kem folyoir 65 no.4:159-164 Ap '54.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

HEGEDUS

HUNGARY / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 10204

Author : Kasszan, Hegedus, Guba, Berany, Tomorkeny

Inst : Not given

Title : The Heterodispersion and Molecular Structure of the Dextran Which is Used as a Substitute for Plasma

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyorat, 1955, 61, No 3, 65-73

Abstract : The molecular weight, heterodispersion, and the 1.6 to 1.4 glycoside bond ratio were investigated in samples of acid-hydrolysed dextran, a plasma substitute of 0.16-0.21 viscosity. The following results were obtained: 1) A laboratory process for dextran fractionation was developed; 2) The molecular weight of split and fractionated dextrans was determined by means of expressing the quantity η_{sp}/C

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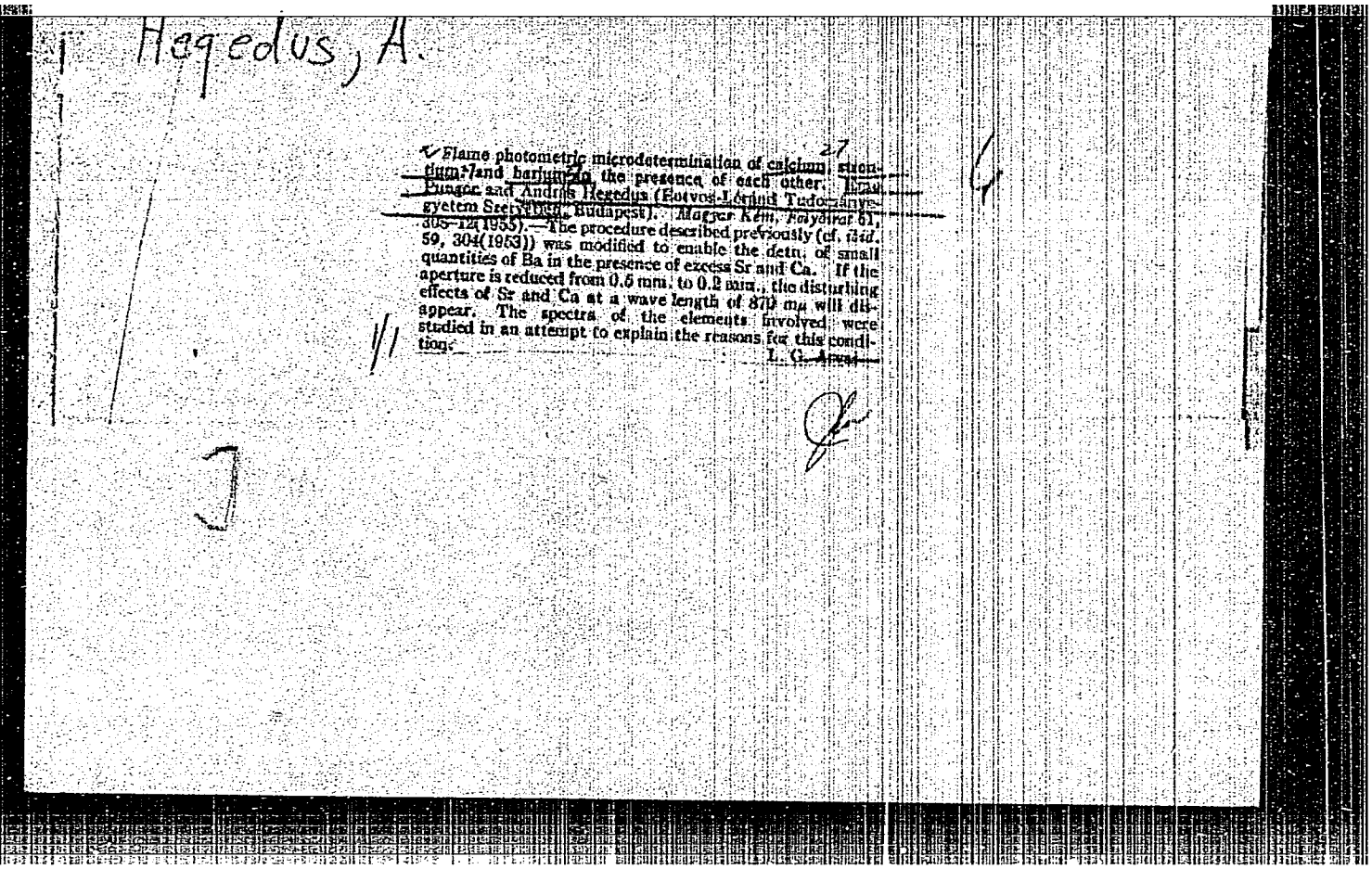
HUNGARY / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 10204

Abstract : graphically, in concentrations from 1 to 10% (w/v). The values η_{sp}/C determined in 6.8-10% solutions are more convenient for characterizing the molecular weight than true viscosity values; 3) The molecular weight of dextran and of its various fractions was found by means of determining their diffusion and by ultracentrifuging; it was established that acid-split, non-fractionated dextrans with a 0.16-0.21 true viscosity are highly heterodispersed; In order that the dextrans be used as plasma substitutes, very low and very high molecular weight fractions must be eliminated by means of single-stage or multi-stage fractionation; 4) It was established that the glycoside bonds of the investigated samples are 1.6-type bonds in 85% of split or fractionated dextrans, in 73% of unsplit dextrans, and in 91% of the hydrolysed dextrans.

Card 2/2



Hegedus, A.

Flame photometric microdetermination of calcium, strontium, and barium in the presence of each other. Imre Bunger and Andras Hegedus (Eotvos-Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen, Budapest). *Magyar Kem. Folyoirat* 61, 305–12(1955).—The procedure described previously (cf. *ibid.* 59, 304(1953)) was modified to enable the detn. of small quantities of Ba in the presence of excess Sr and Ca. If the aperture is reduced from 0.5 mm. to 0.2 mm., the disturbing effects of Sr and Ca at a wave length of 870 mμ will disappear. The spectra of the elements involved were studied in an attempt to explain the reasons for this condition. L. G. Arnaud

HEGEDUS, A.

AUST

Gas filled glow lamp. Egyesült Izzólámpa és Villamossági R. T. (István Gazda, Ferenc Kardos, András Hegedüs and Géza Juhasz, inventors). Austrian 181,600, Apr. 12, 1955. A light-dispersing SiO_2 layer on the inner side of a glow lamp bulb is made by mixing SiO_2 having a grain size of < 1 μ with a silicone resin binder. This mixt. is applied to the inner side of the bulb and burned out or converted into an inert compd. by heating the bulb. The glow lamp is finished in a known manner. Preferably, collodion and (or) another synthetic resin binder material, e.g. polyvinyl resin, is added to the silicone. The SiO_2 layer thus obtained adheres firmly to the glass wall of the bulband, besides dispersing light, also acts as getter material.

Friedrich Enstein

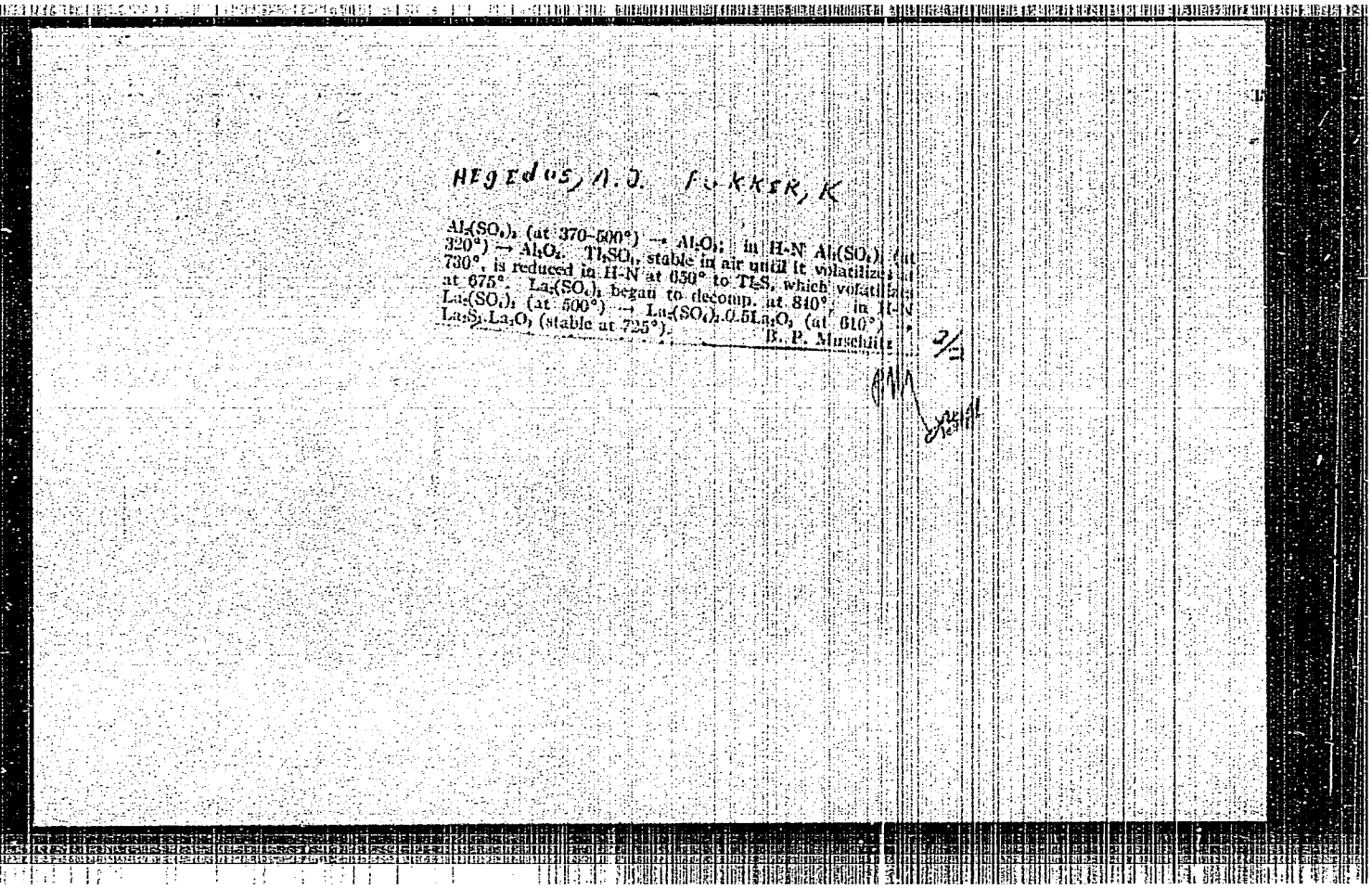
HEGEDÜS, A.

✓1267. Studies in the simultaneous flame-photometric determination of calcium, barium and strontium. Determination of small amounts of barium in the presence of large amounts of calcium and strontium. E. Pungor and A. Hegedüs (Eötvös Loránd Sci. Univ., Budapest). ~~Magyar. Kém. Folyóir.~~ 1955, 61 (10), 308-312.—In the range 650 to 930 mμ, regions can be chosen in which the interference of Ca and Sr in the determination of Ba is negligible if a narrow slit is used; with a wider slit (0·5 mm) the interference is additive. The error can be calculated by carrying out the determination at two wavelengths (750 and 870 mμ).

A. G. Peto

HEGEDÜS, A. J.

Thermoanalytical studies of the decomposition and reduction of sulfates. I. A. J. Hegedüs and K. Fukker (Württ. Glühlampen- u. Elektrizitätswerke A. G., Hungarian Branch, Budapest). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.*, 264, 20–30 (1950).—The decomposition temps. of sulfates of elements of Groups I, II, and III, and their subgroups were detd. by gravimetric analysis with a Chevenard thermal balance in air at atm. pressure. Reduction temps. were detd. in a 30-70 H-N mixt. at 33 l./hr. and with temp. increase of 150°/hr. Na_2SO_4 is stable in air at 20–900°; it is reduced at 700° to Na_2S, which volatilizes at about 900°. K_2SO_4, stable in air at 20–900°, is reduced to K_2S at 730°, which volatilizes at approx. 850°. $CsHSO_4$ is converted in air to Cs_2SO_4, stable to above 960°; in the H-N mixt. $CsHSO_4$ is converted to Cs_2SO_4 at 360° and this is reduced 620° to Cs_2S, which volatilizes at approx. 700°. $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ (at 95°) → $CuSO_4.3H_2O$ (at 70°) → $CuSO_4.H_2O$ (at 110–200°) → $CuSO_4$ (at 250–620°) → $CuSO_4.CuO$ (at 750°) → CuO (stable to above 810°). In H-N mixt. $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ (at 40°) → $CuSO_4.3H_2O$ (at 90°) → $CuSO_4.H_2O$ (at 130–80°) → $CuSO_4$ (at 235°) → Cu. Ag_2SO_4 in air decompd. above 790° and was reduced in H-N between 200 and 350°. In air $MgSO_4.5.7H_2O$ (at 50–400°) → $MgSO_4$. In H-N $MgSO_4.5.7H_2O$ (at 50°) → $MgSO_4$ (at 400–640°) → MgO. In air $ZnSO_4.1.1H_2O$ (at 20°) → $ZnSO_4.H_2O$ (at 50–220°) → $ZnSO_4$ (at 290–610°) → $ZnSO_4.0.5ZnO$ (at 810°) → ZnO (stable above 940°). In H-N $ZnSO_4.6.7H_2O$ (at 30°) → $ZnSO_4.H_2O$ (at 100–180°) → $ZnSO_4$ (at 285–400°) → ZnS (at 600°) → Zn (volatilizes at 770°). In air $3CdSO_4.8H_2O$ → $CdSO_4.H_2O$ (at 95°) → $CdSO_4$ (at 205–820°) → CdO (stable to above 1100°). In H-N $CdSO_4$ (at 200–340°) → CdS (at 620°) → Cd (volatile at approx. 750°). In air $Al_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$ →



HEGEDUS, A. J. FUKKER, K

$Al_2(SO_4)_3$ (at 370–500°) → Al_2O_3; in H-N $Al(SO_4)$ (at 320°) → Al_2O_3. Tl_2SO_4, stable in air until it volatilizes at 730°, is reduced in H-N at 650° to Tl_2S, which volatilizes at 675°. $La_2(SO_4)_3$ began to decomp. at 840°; in H-N $La_2(SO_4)_3$ (at 500°) → $La_2(SO_4)_2O.5La_2O_3$ (at 610°) → $La_2S_3.La_2O_3$ (stable at 725°).

B. P. Muschitz

HEGEDÜS, A. J.

18. **The role of flame temperature in the flame-photometric analysis of alkali metals.** E. Pungor, A. J. Hegedüs, I. K. Thega and E. E. Zapp (Eötvös Univ., Budapest, Hungary). *Mikrochim. Acta*, 1956, (7–8), 1247–1263.—A detailed investigation into flame processes is described. It is shown that temperature plays the dominant role and that measurement of flame temperature is advantageous in establishing optimum atomisation and combustion conditions. Stainless-steel atomising burners having easily interchangeable nickel capillaries are recommended and the atomisation should take place as close to the flame as possible. Prism or grating instruments are preferable to those in which filters are used. Lithium and Na are only slightly ionised in the oxy-hydrogen flame and in consequence there is no mutual interference in the determination of these elements, nor does their presence cause interference with the determination of K, Rb or Cs. On the other hand, K, Rb and Cs undergo considerable ionisation in the oxy-hydrogen flame, resulting in increased emission of these elements and hence considerable interference with one another. This can be largely overcome by mixing about 60% of N with oxy-hydrogen which reduces the flame temperature by > 600° without disturbing the other parameters. The loss of sensitivity thereby experienced is not considered to be serious in view of the generally high sensitivity of flame-photometric methods.

D. F. PHILLIPS

Hegedus, A.J.

HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

Author : T. Millner, A. J. Hegedus, M. Dvorszky.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.

Title : New Method of Determination of Impurities, in Particular of Oxygen and Carbon, in Various Samples of Titanium.

Orig Pub: Acta techn. Akad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No. 3-4, 361 - 372.

Abstract: The sample of Ti is treated with Br_2 vapors in an evacuated and hermetically closed vessel of fire-proof glass. The forming $TiBr_4$ is separated from bromides of Fe, Mg and other metals, as well as from TiO_2, which forms in the result of the inter-

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Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

action of the present O with the metallic Ti, and from C by gradual heating to 200° and following distillation and freezing. The residue is brominated again at 400°. The contents of Mg, Fe and other metals and Ti (the amounts of which depend on the amount of O) in the residue are determined by the usual analytical methods, and the content of C is determined by combustion and collecting the forming CO_2 by $Ba(OH)_2$ solution (the supply of O being 0.3 liters per hour). A similar method of C determination is applicable to the direct analysis of alloys on the Ti base. It is established that the contents of about 0.01 to 0.6% of O and about 0.1% of C in samples of Ti are determined with an error of ±5%.

HEGEDÜS, A. J.

The conditions of formation and properties of β-tungsten. Further report on the reduction of tungsten trioxide. A. J. Hegedüs, K. [illegible], and H. Nowotny (Nachrichtentech. Inst. u. Ver. Glühlampen- u. Elektrizitäts A.-G., "Tungsram," Budapest). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 289, 285-312(1957). cf. *C.A.* 50, 3038g.—Thermogravimetric and x-ray crystallographic studies were made of the H reduction of WO_3 and of the oxidation of β-W by 3% O in N or 3% H_2O in A. Attempts to prep. pure β-W by electrolytically from phosphate melts (cf. *C.A.* 38, 4471) were unsuccessful; the product contained α-W and 0.5% impurities, and when heated in H lost wt. corresponding to $WO_{2.9}$. The d. of pure β-W, prepd. by passing H rapidly over WO_3 at 460° for 4 hrs., at 480-500° for ½ hr., and at 600° for ½ hr., and finally cooling in H, was detd. pycnometrically in O-free CCl_4 or $PhNH_2$ as 19.1 g./cc. The constancy of wt. when β-W was heated in H above the β- → α-W transition point (about 630°) and the only slight amt. of H (equiv. to $WH_{0.3}$) released when β-W, cooled in H to −180°, was then evacuated to 10^{-4} mm., was heated to 800°, confirmed the metallic nature of the substance. The pyrophoric behavior of β-W, attributed to the presence of an interstitial compd. contg. activated W atoms, was destroyed by exposure to 3% O in N or by the presence of impurities forming a protective layer. The degree of oxidation of β-W by O in N, up to $WO_{2.91}$, was not stoichiometric but was detd. by the temp.-dependent diffusion of O through the layer of blue β-oxide, $WO_{2.91}$, formed. After exceeding this composition further oxidation gave amorphous α-WO_3, unless the temp. was above 360°, when cryst. α-WO_3 formed. Brown 4-oxide WO_2 and violet γ-oxide $WO_{2.72}$ were formed only above 515° in the presence of H_2O vapor above 550°) by solid-gas reactions between β-W and $WO_{2.9}$ and WO_3 and $WO_{2.9}$, resp. The mechanisms leading to various oxidation products at different temps. were discussed, and theoretical thermogravimetric curves constructed. Richard H. Hauth

HEGEDUS, A.J.

3

The problem of β-tungsten. J. Neugebauer, A. J. Hegedüs, and T. Millner (Nachrichtentech. Ind. u. Ver. [illegible] -G. Elektrizitäts A.-G., "Tungsram," Budapest). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 293, 241–50(1957).—At temps. up to 600° $PdCl_2$ and especially KCl catalyze the reduction of WO_2 by H but the amt. of β-W in the product increases with decreasing temp. at which the WO_2 was prepd. from WO_3. Reduction of WO_2 contg. KCl with wet H gives only β-W. The β → α-W transition temp. varies from 630 to 820°; small amts. of $Si(OEt)_4$, H_3BO_3, $Th(NO_3)_4$, $Ce(NO_3)_3$, or H_3PO_4 favor the higher temps. A gravimetric study of the H reduction of WO_2 contg. H_3PO_4 (P/W = 0.5%) shows only the β-W forms at 790°; the β → α-W conversion temp. is approx. 810° and at 900° only the α-form is present. No α → β-W conversion by O or H_2O at normal pressures is found. A study of the O content of pure β-W indicates that the last traces of O cannot be removed without simultaneous change to α-W. β-W is regarded as a metal with disturbed structure rather than as a definite oxide or an allotropic form of W; the disturbances, which may be other than O, stabilize the structure. Richard H. [illegible]

Distr: 4E2c

27 Thermal and x-ray investigation of the reduction of molybdenum trioxide and of the oxidation and nitridation of molybdenum. A. I. Hegedüs, K. Sasvári, and J. Neugebauer (Nachrkhttentech. Ind. Ver. Glühlampen-u-Elektrizitäts A.-G., "Tungsram," Budapest). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 293, 50–83(1958).—Thermogravimetric curves were detd. for the reduction of MoO_3 and $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ in dry and wet H and in 30% producer gas; for the reduction of $MoO_{2.33}$, $MoO_{2.75}$, and MoO_2 in dry and wet H; for the oxidation of Mo in N-O mixts. (97:3) and Ar-H_2O mixts. (97:3); and for the nitridation of Mo in NH_3 and in producer gas of varying compn. The effects of impurities on the reductions and nitridation and of various gas mixts. on the decompn. of $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ were detd. Intermediates and end products were examd. by x-ray analysis. Thermogravimetric curves for the reduction of MoO_3 (prepd. by igniting $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ at 385°) in 30% producer gas or in H show the formation of MoO_2 in increasing amts. from 465–510° up to the break found at this compn. at temps. of 600–685°. There, x-ray analysis shows the presence of only small amts. of $MoO_{2.75}$, apparently the result of slow reaction between MoO_3 and MoO_2. Beyond this point MoO_3 and $MoO_{2.75}$ are reduced to Mo; this is complete at 715° in H. At about 800° in 30% producer gas the nearly O-free Mo begins to form β-Mo nitride, $MoN_{0.4}$, which at 860–910° is reduced to Mo. With decreasing particle size of the MoO_3 the temp. required to initiate reduction decreases; the MoO_3 break becomes more evident. Both MoO_3 and $MoO_{2.75}$ are then detected in x-ray analyses of samples of the compn. $MoO_{2.9}$; with very fine particles, MoO_2 is absent. In the presence of H_2O vapor the MoO_2 breaks are more pronounced. Reduction of MoO_2 by H begins 110–50° higher than the reduction of MoO_3, $MoO_{2.33}$, or $MoO_{2.75}$. In the latter 2 cases barely perceptible breaks at 430° in the thermogravimetric

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M.J. Hegedüs, K. Sasvári, and J. Neugebauer

curves occur at different compns. and probably reflect transition from amorphous to cryst. Mo. The steps found by Dupuis (*C.A.* 45, 938a) in the reduction of $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ are confirmed and an addnl. step possibly corresponding to $Mo_3O_8(OH)_2$ is found, especially in the presence of H_2O. The compn. MoO_3 is reached at a temp. 80° lower when this step is present. The final reduction product is highly pyrophoric. As the temp. of oxidation of Mo is increased first MoO_3 and then MoO_3 are the products obtained; small breaks at the compn. $MoO_{2.42}$ are attributed to diffusion processes. The nitridation is inhibited by a no. of metals and is affected below 1000° only in the presence of H. In producer gas only the β-nitride is formed, but in NH_3 γ- and δ-nitrides are detected. The reactions are discussed. 75 references. Richard H. Jaquith

HEGEDUS, A.; DVORSZKY, M.

Turbidimetric determination of phosphorus in tungsten oxide, tungsten, and other metals. p. 405.

KOZLEMENYEL. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.; NEUGEBAUER, J.; NILLNER, T.

Date on the knowledge of the wolfram-nitrogen system; ammonium wolframate, i. e., reduction of wolframtrioxide by ammonia gas. p. 37.

KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9. no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.; NEUGEBAUER, J.; DVORSZKY, M.

Microdetermination of sodium, potassium, and calcium by means of flame photometry in wolframium and wolframium oxide. p. 159.

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

Hegedus, A. J.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

The mechanism of the reaction of molybdenum trioxide with carbon. A. J. Hegedus and J. Neugebauer (Nachrichtentech. Ind. Ver. Glühlampen-u-Elektrizitäts Akt.-Ges., "Tungsram," Budapest, Hung.). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 305, 216-26(1960); cf. *CA* 52, 18054*b*.—The redn. of MoO_3 by C in inert atm. is followed by chem., thermogravimetric, and differential thermal analysis and by x-ray diffraction. The redn. occurs in 2 steps: exothermic redn. to MoO_2 (420-640°) and endothermic redn. of MoO_2 to Mo (820-75°). During the 1st step a series of intermediate oxide compns., MoO_3 to MoO_2, are formed on slow redn. at lower temps. No intermediates are found between MoO_2 and Mo. Formation of Mo_2C begins only after O is eliminated. The equil. involved are discussed.

Richard H. Jaquith

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1-MIC(JD)
1

Hegedus, A. J.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

Mechanism of the reaction of tungsten trioxide with carbon. A. J. Hegedus and P. Gadó (Nachrichtentech. Ind. Ver. Glühlampen-u-Elektrizitäts Akt.-Ges.) "Tungsram," Budapest, Hung.). *Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 305, 227–35(1960); cf. *CA* 50, 3038g.—The redn. of WO_3 by C in inert atm. is followed by chem., thermogravimetric, and differential thermal analysis and by x-ray diffraction. The redn. to α-W proceeds directly and also via a series of intermediate oxides; the direct reaction is more important at higher temps. The intermediate oxides are formed by solid state reactions between unreacted WO_3 diffusing outward from the interior and W diffusing toward the interior of the crystal. The over-all rate is detd. by $WO_3 = W + 1.5O_2$. Formation of W carbides begins only after C is eliminated. Elec.-cond. measurements show that redn. of WO_3 by dry H is induced by chemisorption of H; W is then formed, followed by diffusion reactions which give the intermediate oxides.

Richard H. Jaeger

GK

HEGEDUS, Andras, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Modern light sources produced by dazzle-free, incandescent tungsten filaments. Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.2:191-212 '63.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013170 H/2502/63/039/003/0321/0330

AUTHOR: Hegedus, A. J. (Doctor, Budapest); Sasvari, K. (Doctor, Budapest)

TITLE: Thermogravimetric and x-ray-analytic study on the reaction of molybdenum trioxide and carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Academia scient. hungar. Acta chimica, v. 39, no. 3, 1963, 321-330

TOPIC TAGS: MoO sub 3, Mo sub 9 O sub 26, Mo sub 4 O sub 11, MoO sub 2, gamma Mo C, Mo sub 2 C, carbide, reaction, thermogravimetry, x-ray analysis

ABSTRACT: MoO_3 was prepared from ammonium molybdate by thermal decomposition in situ. Ammonium molybdate from Tungsram, Budapest [7 MoO_3 • 3 $(NH_4)_2O$ • 4 H_2O, MG = 1236 with a total of less than 0.02% impurities, and CO from Badische-Anilin - and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, purity 98-99.5% - vol. CO were used. The molybdate decomposes into CO atmosphere with a temperature rise of 150°C/hr, and between 40-340°C into MoO_3. The original x-ray reflections of the molybdate disappear and no new interference lines appear on the x-ray diagrams of the reaction material. MoO_3 forms between 300 and 430°C while Mo_9O_{26}, Mo_4O_{11} and MoO_2 form from 430-640°C. Later the reaction mixture crystallizes first to γ-MoC, then to Mo_2C and finally to γ-MoC. Carbides form from 640-900°C. "We thank Director F. Konuves

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013170

for permission to publish." Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut fuer die Nachrichtentechnische Industrie (HIKI), Abteilung fuer Grundstoffpruefung, Tungsram, Ujpest-Budapest (Research Institute for the Telecommunication Industry, Division for Raw Material Testing, Tungsram)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6033877 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/004/0311/0324

40
B+1

AUTHOR: Hegedus, Andras J.--Khegedyush, A. Y. (Doctor; Budapest)

ORG: Department for Basic-Material Testing, HIKI, Budapest-Ujpest

TITLE: Thermogravimetric study of the pyrolysis of manganese(II) nitrate

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 311-324

TOPIC TAGS: manganese compound, pyrolysis, thermal decomposition, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of manganese(II) nitrate was investigated under various conditions. The nitrate decomposed yielding mainly manganese(VI) oxide in the 70° to 200°C temperature range; the manganese(VI) oxide decomposed yielding mainly manganese dioxide in the 480° to 560°C temperature range. The activation energies for the various processes involved in the pyrolysis were calculated. The thermograms obtained were presented and discussed. The author thanks his co-workers Mr. W. Stefaniay and Mrs. K. Horkay for the x-ray spectroanalytic investigations, as well as Director F. Komuves for permitting publication. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 8 formulas and 4 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 clll-pk

HEGEDÜS, B.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

725.193 : 627.82

90. The architectural design of the hydroelectric power plant and barrage at Tiszalök — A tiszalöki vízerőtelep és duzzasztómű építészeti kialakítása — B. Hegedüs. (Hungarian Architecture — Magyar Építőművészet — Vol. I, No. 1, 1953, pp. 56—58, 6 figs.)

In designing the power plant the purpose and the nature-transforming role of this gigantic project had to be taken into consideration. The primary objective of this project is to irrigate an area of approx. 115 thousand hectares. This is achieved by damming and elevating the level of the *Tisza River* thereby insuring water for irrigation at a rate of 60 cu m per sec. Due to the barrage a 75 kilometer stretch of the Tisza and a 48 kilometer stretch of the *Bodrog River* will be made navigible. The power plant will produce 54 million kilowatt hours per year. The triple purpose of this undertaking determined the subdivision of the project into a lock 85 m long and 14 m wide, four pillars to elevate the gates and an engine room measuring 60 m in length and 20 m in width. Due to its dimensions and conspicuousness, this building forms the nucleus of the architectonic solution. It symbolizes power and consciousness coupled with nature-transforming activity.

H. Leibitz

Hegedus, B.

H-22

Country : HUNGARY
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Pricessing of Solid Fossil Fuels
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51017

Author : Glodi, A.; Hegedus, B.; Kossuthne-Svierczek, S.
Institute : -
Title : Differential Thermal Analysis of Coals

Orig Pub. : Kohasz. lapok, 1958, 13, No 9, 438-442

Abstract : Description of the constructed automatic apparatus that was used in conducting differential thermal analyses of the Borshodskiy's brown coals. Results of these analyses are reviewed. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

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1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Altalanos Kemiai Tanszek 2. "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banyai).

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Soviet turbine borer. p. 206

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol, 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12903

Author : Hegedus Ferenc
Title : International Petroleum Congress in Rome

Orig Pub : A romai nemzetkozi koolajkongresszus. Banyaszati lapok, 1955, 10, No 11, 614-615 (Hungarian)

Abstract : Annotations of the presented papers.

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